

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates from the various counties in the State sat yesterday at the Court-house, in pursuance of the call of the State Committee. The Hon. James Guthrie was named as temporary Chairman, and Col. James S. Walker, as "delegated as Secretary."

By request, the Rev. W. H. Howell, Chaplain in the 1st Kentucky cavalry, opened the Convention with prayer.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Bullitt, it was

Moved, That the Chairman appoint a committee to the effect of one member from each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, who shall report a permanent organization for this convention.

The following gentlemen were named as this committee:

State's Lawyer—Hon. James F. Robinson and Hon. W. R. Underwood.

First District—S. P. Cooper.

Second District—George Polkexter.

Third District—William Sampson.

Fourth District—John C. Gandy.

Fifth District—Hamilton Pope.

Sixth District—F. L. Cleveland.

Seventh District—William B. Kirkard.

Eighth District—John W. Brown.

Ninth District—William S. Both.

After consultation the committee reported the following officers for the permanent organization:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—Capt. T. J. Parry, of Graves.

Second District—Col. David R. Murray, of Breckinridge.

Third District—Hon. R. J. Underwood, of Warren.

Fourth District—Dr. Green Forrest, of Marion.

Fifth District—Dr. J. B. English, of Owen.

Sixth District—Hon. S. I. Hauser, of Pendleton.

Seventh District—Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott.

Eighth District—David T. Little, of Clay.

Ninth District—Hon. Harrison Taylor, of Marion.

BUREAU.

JAMES S. WALLACE, of Louisville.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

ERNEST BREWER, of Fayette.

JOHN B. HUNTER, of McPherson.

THIRD DISTRICT—George Wright.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Thos. T. Cochran.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Paul B. Chapman.

SIXTH DISTRICT—John B. Temple.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Wm. Lusk.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Charles A. Marshall.

NINTH DISTRICT—John B. Temple.

LIEUT. COL. BOYD, Kentucky Infantry.

LIEUT. COL. J. C. Evans, 15th Kentucky Infantry.

LIEUT. COL. J. C. Evans, 21st Kentucky Infantry.

On motion of Mr. John B. Huston it was resolved that all resolutions offered in the Convention should be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion, it was resolved that four delegations at large, and two from each Congressional District, should be sent to represent Kentucky in the Chicago Convention, and that the representatives from the different districts name their respective delegations and suggest their preference for the delegates at large.

It was also resolved that an electoral ticket should be selected on the same basis, and then the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, the districts nominated the following gentlemen to be candidates to nominate electors and delegates at large.

1. William Beadles, of Graves.

2. George Polkexter, of Christian.

3. William Sampson, of Marion.

4. E. T. Finch, of Rockcastle.

5. George S. Shanks, of Jessamine.

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7. George S. Shanks, of Jessamine.

8. E. T. Finch, of Rockcastle.

9. George S. Shanks, of Jessamine.

10. George S. Shanks, of Jessamine.

This committee and the district delegates then selected the following as the

BUREAU TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Louisville.

JOHN B. HUNTER, of McPherson.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, of McPherson.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, of Marion.

CHARLES A. MARSHALL, of Marion.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, of Marion.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL NECESSITIES.—Agriculture, in the steady process of months and months, is more powerful than artillery. Husbandry is the best way to increase the raising of beef cattle, more than other means; and, above all, as much for national wealth as ships; pigs are more profitable than pistols; lamb and looms are better elements of power than horses; and when all the ministrations of war are also in progress, the best way to carry forward the power of the nation to a higher pitch and a more exalted sphere.

The industry of a country are, in fine, its trust and most powerful assets. They avoid death and the sword. Agriculture is the most important and impulsive industry. These facts we have recognized and relied upon heretofore. They have been the basis of our confidence. They must now sustain them and, they must support the present and empower the future.

European ways have, in general, specially exhausted the agriculture of the nations engaged in them. The French war drained France of wheat and cattle. England has lost her soil to the sword. England has for decades been dependent upon Black Sea, the Baltic, and America for the food of her armies and navies. The consumption of grain, however, has increased, and the production of agricultural culture. That product has consequently risen in value, and the national indepedence has increased. We are an exception. Our farms support our forces. We make little time for war, and, without difficulty, and continue to export large cargoes of grain. We clothe our soldiers from our own looms; we arm them from our own forge.

It is imperative that we should continue to do so. A resolute should remain which will profitably engage their energies.

When the war drums throb no longer, and the battle is in the hands of mankind and the federation of the world.

We can do so. The statistics of war demonstrate its utility. Our farms are broadened, our mills are multiplied by more numerous looms; ear forges have reddened with fresh fire; our sheep-folds have augmented in number, and, certainly, our pastures and barn-yards are prepared for the coming winter. Every root is re-enforced with greater grazing; every root is being over laden, while our granaries are digested by more ample supplies. It is now modish to go into statistics for the duration of the war. The war broke out, and we have moved by constant aid of coal over the railways of Indiana and Illinois; facts such as we never possessed have been made ready for the furnace; food has been prepared with care; every meal is now a meal of three; still, the hills side are not with potates, and the intervals shaded with corn; still wheat grows ripe upon the uplands, and hay is growing in the fields; and, though the roads have been hindered droves to the home yards, still we supply all our own demands, whether necessary or luxurious, and continue to export.

But the withdrawal of labor stills upon the production. Pastures have taken the command of our farms; and, though we have made some progress, we have not yet recovered from the want of labor, and the interval between the end of the war and the beginning of the new one will be long.

Still, stations and ways are unknown to us; till the hills side are not with potates, and the intervals shaded with corn; still wheat grows ripe upon the uplands, and hay is growing in the fields; and, though the roads have been hindered droves to the home yards, still we supply all our own demands, whether necessary or luxurious, and continue to export.

Now, let the kettle be covered as tightly as will be, so it can be conveniently, and hold the water long enough to boil. Of course, it will be understood that more water must be poured into the kettle as it evaporates.

The object of covering the kettle with a close lid is to retain the heat as much as possible, and thus expel the oil from the bones.

And, if the oil be left to stand, it will immediately rise to the surface of the water.

A rebel Lieutenant states that Lee's army numbered, before the battle, 80,000 men; and that he had 25,000 to 28,000. He says the rebel army has plenty of provisions.

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